REE CENTS

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The Solitary Monarch in Either . America Forced From His Throne,

A STARTLING REVOLUTION, life and the Deputies for four years.

The Army is Now in Complete Control, and is Preparing to.

ESTABLISH A REPUBLIC.

The Secretary of the Navy Remained Faithful to His Imperial Master, Dom Pedro, and

HIS LIFE WAS SOON FORFEITED.

The Sudden Uprising Will Have a Momentous Effect on Trade Relations With the United States.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED.

Brazil has been revolutionized, and it is announced that the largest country upon the American continent, except the United A provisional government for that purpose has already been formed. The uprising was not altogether peaceful, and at least one leading Government officer was killed. The Brazilian Minister at Washington refuses to believe the reports, but they are confirmed from many sources.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH !

NEW YORK, November 15 .- A tremen dous sensation was caused by the receipt by Charles R. Flint, and other parties largely interested in Brazil, of the following terse and significant telegram, dated Rio Janeiro:

"Revolution has broken out here. The Brazilian armies in control. Ministry has resigned. Minister shot. Attempt to estab-

lish republic." Confirmation of the Report.

Later Mr. Flint received a second cablegram from Rio Janerio which confirmed the first one, and added the information that the Brazilian Secretary of the Navy had been killed. The two cablegrams were from independent sources. The Secretary of the Navy, according to the Almanach de Gotha for 1889 was Senator Liuz Antonio Vieira Da Silva. Mr. Flint also received a telegram from the Brazilian Minister in Washington, but this, he said, did not add anything to his knowledge of the situation.

Other cable messages, all in cipher, were received, confirming the first report, but details are of the most meager description. The London firms which are engaged in the Brazilian trade, also received advices establishing the truth of the report

It Will Affect America. "The effect of a revolution in Brazil. which will interest the American people most directly," said Charles R. Flint tonight," will be felt in our commercial re- miles of lines, is under Government control, lations with that country. Two-thirds of and contributes regularly to the deficit. all the coffee and rubber which are produced there come to this country. The coffee comes from Rio de Janeiro, and the States, this country getting about one-third rubber from Para. Our other imports from of the exports. there are insignificant.

"Unless the troubles there interrupt commerce for a long time I do not think it will affect the coffee market materially, because we have the two or three months' supply on hand, but it will be different with the rubber market. This is the beginning of the busy season with the manufacturers | to of rubber goods, and they must have Para rubber-none other will serve-and there is not in sight at the present time more than a two weeks' supply. If more does not arrive the factories will have to close.

A Complete Surprise.

"The news in our cablegram was a total surprise to us. There was nothing in the sitnation, as we knew it, which offers any explanation of the revolt, nor did we have any knowledge that any trouble was impending."

Brazil, he said, had a fine navy, and from the fact that the head of the navy had been killed, he concluded that this arm of the service remained faithful to the Emperor. In Para there has been a growing feeling of discontent because of the export duties, It is said that the exports of rabber from that port have grown to \$30,000,000 annually. On this the export duties amount to \$6,000,000, the greater part of which goes to

the imperial treasury. A strong party has consequently grown up there which has advocated a separation from the Empire and the erection of an in- at dependent Government. The Consul Gen- st eral of Brazil, Senor Salvador De Mendones, was not in this city to-day,

Officers of the Government. The Brazilian Cabinet, as it was constituted when the Almanach De Gotha for 1889 was published, was composed of Senator Joso Alfredo Correa De Oliviera, President of the Council and Minter of Finance; Deputy Joseph E. Fernandes Da Costa Minister of the Interior: Deputy Antonio Ferreira Vianna, Minister of Justice; Senator Antonio Da Silva Prado. Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senator Luiz Antonio Vieira Da Silva, Minister of Marine; Senator Thomas Jose Coelho D'Almeida, Minister of War, and Deputy Rod-

Works, Commerce and Agriculture. The long reign of Dom Pedro II., which has lasted now for almost 60 years, has been

mild and liberal and has been marked by a spirit of progress. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. There are 60 members of the Upper House and 125 in the Lower. Since 1881 both Senators and Deputies have been elected by the direct vote of the people.

Not All Allowed to Vote. Universal suffrage has not yet been attained, as a voter must possess a yearly income of about \$200, and monks and servants are not entitled to vote. Recently Protestants have been made eligible to the Legislature. Senators receive a salary of \$4,500 and Deputies \$3,000 for the session of four months annually. Senators are chosen for

The Chamber of Deputies has the initiative in the assessment of taxes and in matters concerning the army and navy. The Senate has the right to convoke the legislative assembly should the Emperor fail to do so within two months after the date fixed by law. The Emperor, through his Council of Ministers, nominates bishops, governors of Debar; so much so, in fact, that she accomprovinces and magistrates, declares war and panied the spiritualistic high priestess to peace, and executes the measures voted by the legislature. He may dissolve the however, and she returned home, leaving Chamber of Deputies, and may grant am- the Diss Debar to mourn the loss of her nesties and pardons.

One Cause for Trouble.

The Government has had to meet a deficit in its resources every year for several years past, but has been punctual in paying the interest on its foreign debt. As a result of this policy, Brazilian credit is better in London and Paris than in Rio de Janeiro. The yearly deficit has brought straits, she went to Washington to better about an oppressive system of taxation of her fortunes, and her attempt proving a land, house rent, trades and the transfer of success, she took an ocean voyage. property and duties on exports and imports. In Washington lives a wealthy elderly

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, FOILED ONCE MORE. Another Wealthy Victim of the Prin-

cess Diss Debar Succeeds in SLIPPING THROUGH THE MESHES

> Of the Net Thrown Over Her by the Priestess of Spiritualism

> BEFORE HER POCKETBOOK WAS EMPTY. The Adventuress Left in London to Find Her Way

> > Home as She Can.

The latest victim of Madam Diss Debar who has been heard from is a wealthy elderly widow of Washington, named Levy. Mrs. Levy took a great deal of stock in Diss London, where her eyes were finally opened,

wealthy patron. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, November 15 .- The Princess Diss Debar, who has not been heard of in New York much since her release from Blackwell's Island, where she served a six' months' sentence, is in London. It appears that in September last, being in financial



DOM PEDRO IL, THE GOOD EMPEROR WHO EVIDENTLY MUST RETIRE.

The total national debt on January 1, 1888, was about \$500,000,000, or about \$40 per capits. The Government has been forced to increase its issue of paper money, which has depreciated and fluctuated in value to such an extent as to become a able to Mrs. Levy. The story told by the source of constant trouble in Brazilian adventuress was a pitiful one, and the kindfinance.

Since 1875 service in the army has been obligatory, but exemption may be obtained by personal substitution or by a payment of by personal substitution or by a payment of \$600. The actual strength of the army is about 15,000, besides 7,000 gendarmerie, of whom one-fifth are stationed at Rio. The National Guard was to be reorganized next year and improved weapons were to be furnished to the infantry.

Naval Strength of the Country. The navy comprises 9 iron-clads, 6 cruisers, 8 torpedo and 15 gunboats. There are 4,272 officers and men. The total tonnage is 40,252. The list includes four turret ships

built in England within the last six years, Two years ago Brazil had 4,955 miles of railways in operation, one-fourth of which were owned by the State. The Government spends more than \$2,500,000 annually in guarantees of interest for railways. The telegraph system, amounting to about 7,000 The revenue of the postal service also falls

behind the expenditure. Commerce is chiefly with England, France and the United

A Very Ensy-Going Monarch. Perhaps the most liberal man of the Liberal party of Brazil is Dom Pedro. He has always intrusted much of the government of the empire to his Ministers and has found his greatest pleasure in gratifying his tastes for literature, science and travel. His visit to this country in 1876 and his recent trip to Europe, where he was thought to be intally ill, and his other absences from his country, did much to foster his Liberal ideas. The Conser-vative nobility have found in him their strongest opponent, and the believers in a Brazilian republic have looked to the Em-

peror for a realization of their hopes.

The heir apparent to the throne is the Crown Princess Izabel, who was born in 1846, and in 1864 was married to Prince Louis, of Orleans, Comte d'En, the eldest son of the Duc de Nemours and cousin of the Comte de Paris. She has three sons, the eldest 14 years old. The Crown Princess has acted as Regent during her father's absence, and has shown an inclination for affairs of state and considerable ability as a ruler.

CAN'T CREDIT IT.

The Brazilian Minister at Washington Doesn't See Hown Revolution is Possible-He Has Received No Official

Information of the Matter. WASHINGTON, November 15 .- The report that in the Brazilian revolution Baron Laderio, the Minister of the Navy, had been killed, was shown to the Brazilian Minister midnight. He was surprised

at the intelligence, and upon being asked it there was any reasons why Minister Laderio should have been an especial object of attack on the part of the revolutionists, said that he was utterly unable to account for it, and could not believe the reports of revolution were true. He added:

"The Republican party, to which the revolt is ascribed, could not have grown so large as to bring about a revolution. At last election not a single memof that party was chosen first ballot, and on second ballot only two or three were elected from a single province. That election was entirely free and open; there was no inter-ference on the part of the Government, no dismissals, no attempt to cource the vot-ers. A revolution could not have occurred rigo Augusto Da Silva, Minister of Public in so free a country as Brazil without some

"The last steamer brought me the papera [Continued on Seventh Page.]

widow named Levy, whose home is the abode of comfort, and who had at the time of Diss Debar's visit an invalid daughter in the house. Diss Debar went to see her late one rainy night, and renewed an ance which was slight and not highly agree hearted hostess reluctantly permitted her to stay all night, though she had sickness in the family and no bedroom to spare. Unpurse she shared.

MRS. LEVY'S STORY is that the woman worked upon her feelings by declaring that she saw the spirit of her dead husband, and finally by producing visible writing on a slate from him. One of his messages was to the effect that Mrs Levy must put aside everything and go abroad with the poor hunted creature, who claimed her protection. This message, com-ing at a time when her daughter was very ill, did not deter Mrs. Levy, who, it seems, was now thoroughly under the influence o the medium's power. Mrs. Levy hurriedly packed her trunks, left her daughter and household affairs in the hands of a relative, and despite the protests and tears of her family, came on to New York and sailed for England with the triumphant high priestess

of spiritualism.

The wiles that had worked so satisfacto rily with Mr. Luther B. Marsh were as suc-cessful in the case of the Washington widow, and Diss Debar got to London with the aid of her money. Mrs. Levy had never been abroad, nor had she seen much of the world, and her trip was an exciting one for her. Diss Debar told her they were going

DIRECTLY TO THE RESIDENCE of Mme. Blavatsky, in Clarendon road; that she and Blavatsky were old friends; that Mrs. Levy should meet this wonderful woman on arrival, and that they would stay at her house.

The two women reached London in the evening and drove at once to the Theo-sophical headquarters. The Diss Debar woman alighted, and, on being admitted to the house, sent word to Mme. Blavatsky that "an old friend of hers was there and wished to see her." Mme. Blavatsky sent Colonel Olcott to the drawing rooms to meet the caller, and there he saw a woman dressed as a Sister of Charity. On hearing her name he at once recognized it, and set about the difficult task of getting rid of her

speedily. Mrs. Levy waited without, expecting every moment to see Mme. Blavatsky come with open arms to welcome the friend of the princess. But it was a long time before she had the plensure of seeing the door open, and when it did Diss Debar emerged alone,

BOWED OUT BY THE COLONEL. She had pleaded to stay all night, urging that she and her wealthy friend were strangers and knew not where to go in that wast city. Colonel Olcott could not think of granting her request, as he was a guest himself of the people who were entertaining him temporarily, and Mme. Blavatsky permanently, but he gave her the address o a house in Elgin Crescent, where theosophists were in the habit of staying. It was near the theosophical headquarters, in Clarendon road, and Diss Debar told Mrs. Levy plausible story when she returned to the carriage and ordered the driver to take them to their destination. Colonel Olcott's card obtained them ad-

mission to the boarding house in Eigin Crescent, and they were soon installed in comfortable apartments. Mrs. Levy wanted to see Mme. Blavatsky, and the princess promised from day to day to take her to see her, but she did not, and she left her victim so much alone that the poor woman became UNHAPPY AND HOMESICK.

and wanted to return to her family. Diss Debar pleaded with her to stay with her until Mr. Marsh, for whom she was looking hourly, should come, and thus she quieted Mrs. Levy, while she spent her money.

At the boarding house the Frincess passed under the name of Mrs. Marsh, and Mrs. Levy, obedient to her in everything, agreed to call her so. Diss Debar was much away, no one knew where, and Mrs. Levy finally told her landlady the whole story of her troubles, and sought her ad-

and wanted to return to her family.

vice. She had given Diss Debar a great deal of money, but still had, unknown to her, about \$1,400. The sensible landlady, Mrs. Godolphon, advised her to leave London at once and return to her friends.

Diss Debar had been away for several days at this time, and Mrs. Levy was desperate, and acted upon the advice given her. She opened Diss Debar's trunk and took from it her elegant sealskin cloak, which the latter had appropriated, together with other articles of wearing apparel, paid her bill, and, accompanied by Mrs. Godolphon, she went to Liverpool and sailed for New York.

DISS DEBAR'S AWARENING. Mrs. Godolphon waited for the Sister of Charity, otherwise known to her as Mrs. Marsh, to return to her house, and in a few days she did so. She was surprised, in-deed, to hear of Mrs. Levy's departure, and indignant that she should have deserted her. She loudly accused her of taking her sealskin cloak, but Mrs. Godolphon, who had seen the contents of the trunk and had seen the contents of the trunk and knew that the princess did not have a change of clothing in it, told her that it was Mrs. Levy's cloak and Mrs. Levy's money which she had been using. She ordered the adventuress to pay her room rent and send for her trunk, which the latter did.

Mrs. Levy had paid the bill to the time she left, and it was but a trifling sum that was due. Diss Debar, still asserting that she expected Mrs. Marsh on every steamer, left the Elgin Grescent house and was soon

left the Elgin Crescent house, and was soon lost to the sight of the landlady. Mme. Blavatsky, when told of the visit of

Diss Debar, was angry, and denied that she had ever seen her in her life. She did not even know her record, and was surprised that the woman had imposed upon Colonel Olcott to the extent she did. Fortunate it was for Mrs. Levy that Diss Debar saw him, for he sent them to su honest woman, who was the means of restoring her to her home and friends, and saving her from further

LEFT TO MR. LYON.

The District Attorney to Bring Suits in the Jeannette Ginssworkers' Cases, Previded He Can Sustain Them-Civil Sults to be Settled First.

WASHINGTON, November 15 .- As a result of several conferences of Attorney General Miller, Secretary Windom and Solicitor Hepburn, in regard to the case of the 25 English glassblowers employed in the establishment of Chambers, McKee & Co., of Jeannette, Pa., the first named to-day referred all the papers in the case to United States District Attorney Lyon, of Pittsburg, with instructions to proceed against the firm named, and those officers of the local assembly of glass blowers who were instrumental in bringing the English laborers to this country, provided he is satisfied that suits can be maintained against them under the provisions of the alien contract labor

The question as to the return of the imported laborers, it is understood, will not be acted upon until after the legal questions involved in the civil suits shall have been

Solicitor Hepburn has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that the law was violated in this case, and that the Department has ample authority to send the imported glass blowers back to England.

THREE WIDOWS IN LINE.

Claimants of the Estate of a Murdered Italian in Buffale.

EFFECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPARCE. an Italian, who murdered a Frank Marino, a fellow countryman, about six weeks ago, presented a bill of \$50 against the estate today. This was not the only extraordinary feature of this case, though. Marino was living with a wife and child in this city, and till to-day no one supposed he was of polygamous tendencies. He left an estate worth not far from \$5,000, and when it came to be settled to-day three widows, each tightly grasping a marriage certificate, presented themselves in court, Julia N. Marino hails from Paterson, N. J., Mary M. Marino from Philadelphia, and Lizzie L. Marino lives in Buffalo. Mrs. Philadelphia was accompanied by two interesting

children.
Judge Stern rested the case where it was, and will hear testimony to-morrow. None of the women had heard of the others, and all were paralyzed at discovering their com-petitors. None of the widows were over 30,

COUGHLIN MAY CONFESS.

The Testimony in the Cronin Trial Will be Resumed To-Day.

PERCIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATOR. CHICAGO, November 15 .- The Cronin case will be resumed to-morrow morning. Reporter Clancey, of New York, will give some damaging testimony against P. O'Sullivan, and then the defense will begin to combat the evidence of the State. It is rumored that Lawyer Foster will make a metion for the discharge of Beggs, against whom he will claim the charge of conspirscy has not been proven. When a similar motion was made in behalf of Oscar Neebe, the Anarchist, three years ago the court overruled it, and the jury, who all along had looked favorably on the prisoner, gave him a 20-year sentence.

Coughlin has become very morose since

Mrs. Houtel's sensational testimony, and refuses to talk to his collengues. It is thought he will be the confessor if one is found among them conspirators.

SENT UP FOR BURGLARY.

Varied Career of an Arabian Deserter From the United States Army.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] HUDSON, N. Y., November 15 .- In the Court of Sessions, held here this week, three criminals were sentenced to terms aggregating 29 years. William DeWitt, colored. was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and sent to Dannemora for five years. He was arrested last June for a series of burglaries committed in this city. Three days later he made his escape by cutting a tays later he hade also escape by cutting a belief in the jail wall and dropping a distance of nearly 20 feet. He was injured by the fall, but managed to crawl to shold barn some distance away, where he was found the next day, unable to move.

Detective Bryant, who arrested DeWitt, subsequently learned that he was a deserter subsequently learned that he was a deserter from the United States army. DeWitt is 28 years old, a native of Oman, Arabia, a barber by occupation, and his home is in Democrats could not dispute. Of course they will appeal from his decision. The

TOO CLOSE FOR COMPORT. The Contest for Lieutenant Governor of Oblo

Down to a Margin of 22. COLUMBUS, O., November 15.—The re turns from Washington county were sent back by the Secretary of State to be corrected in some minor particulars by the county clerk, and they were again received to-night, with 20 votes deducted from Lampson for Lieutenant Governor, which reduces his plurality to 22. Marquis, Democrat

HENRY HAYNIE, in to-mor row's DISPATOH, describes Paris as it appears from the hill of Mont-

still talks of contesting.

SERENELY CONFIDENT

1889---TWELVE PAGES.

The Friends of Congressman Reed Leaning Back Contentedly,

NOT DREAMING DEFEAT POSSIBLE.

They Have Counted Noses and Are Sure They Have Enough Votes

TO BLECT THEIR MAN NEXT SPEAKER.

The friends of Reed, of Maine, claim with confidence that all of the Pennsylvania Republican members of the House will vote for him for Speaker, with the possible ex-

Some of the Arguments They Present Against Major

ception of five. They speak in a friendly way of McKinley, but say he has had no experience as a presiding officer, and that in that regard their man is far superior, IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENTAL

WASHINGTON, November 15 .- The reports sent out during the last few days in regard to the Speakership, which spoke of the failure of the friends of Tom Reed to count as many certain votes for their candidate as they had been claiming, seem to be without foundation. If the friends of any candidate are perfectly serene it is the friends of Reed who are in that enviable condition. They feel so certain that they are not antagonizing any other candidate.

All of the friends of Reed with whom the correspondent of THE DISPATCH has held conversation have expressed themselves kindly toward the other candidates, and especially toward McKinley, who is admitted to be the strongest opponent of Beed. They say of the Ohio man, however, that while they admire his ability, and concede that he might be a brilliant success as a Speaker, he would be an experiment, as he has had no experience in the chair, either as a temporary occupant to relieve the Speaker, or as Chairman of the committee of the whole

M'KINLEY'S UNFITNESS. Probably no member of the House of anything like equal prominence has had so little experience as a presiding officer, and has shown so little disposition to interest himself in contests based on parliamentary procedures. He has always fought shy of debates on points of order, and no one can remember his ever having raised or discussed a question of order.

a question of order.
It is the argument of the friends of other candidates, therefore, that in view of the in-experience of McKinley, it would be hazardous to elect him Speaker at a time when the office demands all the experience and ability that can be brought to the place. The friends of Reed are not using this as an argument against McKinley, but merely state it as one of the features of the contest

which must occur to every member of Con-gress. They believe Reed will have a ma-jority of the cancus on the first formal ballot, and to this end Pennsylvania will probably contribute of her 21 Republican votes all but five.

HOW THEY WILL VOTE. The latest and most reliable information from the State secured by THE DISPATCH correspondent indicates that Kelley, Harmar, Yardley, Osborne and Scull will support McKinley Of these, Harmar, Osborne and Yardley sat close to McKinley during the session of the Fiftieth Congress, and their support is probably due to this daily proximity. Scull's support arises from the fact that a brother of McKinley, having some influence, resides in the Somerhaving some influence, resides in the Somer-set district. Kelley's support is because he and McKinley are similar types, both ex-tremists in any of their beliefs, and slow to admit the possibility of their being wrong. Of the other Republicans of the great Republican delegation from Pennsylvania, the largest from any State, Boyne, Dalzell, Townsend, Bingham, Darlington and Watson are outspoken and pronounced in sup-port of Reed, while it is almost, if not quite certain, that he will have the votes of Brosius, Scranton, Rife, Wright, McCormick, Atkinson, Craig, Ray, Culbertson, and "Charlie" O'Neil, of Philadelphia. These nine last named have been heard from indi-rectly, but the authority is good which claims them as being sure for Reed as the six previously named who are known to

AN ABGUMENT FOR REED.

As the opening of Congress comes nearer to hand, the sentiment grows that Reed is the man who can meet the peculiar exigencies of the situation more successfully than any other. Reed has all along taken the position, and argued eloquently in support of it, that the power to make dilatory mo-tions without limit was an innovation, and not contemplated by any civilized parlia-mentary code. He has also taken the ground that the House, previous to the adoption of rules by a new Congress, should work under general parliamentary law, as to work under the rules of a former House until the adoption of new rules was to operate possibly under the control of an abuse, while at-tempting to reform that very abuse, which was an absurdity.

But it has been to some extent the custo

to operate under the rules of the preceding House until the adoption of the new rules by a new House, and the Democrats will undoubtedly hold that this precedent should be followed in the adoption of new rules for the Fifty-first Congress. If this were per-

IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE

to adopt the new rules with any modification of the clause under which limitless dil-atory motions are possible, and by the em-ployment of which the Democrats could fil-ibuster to infinity and prevent any legisla-tion they did not favor. As this would be far more revolutionary than the setting aside of the precedent in regard to the operation of the old rules until the adoption of the new, the Republicans will not hesitate to adopt the plan of declaring that the House will work under general parlis-mentary law until a committee on rules can be appointed and report new rules, and until the report can be discussed, and in some form adopted, such a ruling will undoubtedly raise a great row, and Reed is thought to be the ideal man for the coutingency. His position all along has been exactly in harmony with what is contemplated, as can be shown from his speeches.

If Reed be elected Speaker, he can so rule

DISCUSSED ON THE APPEAL, and at the close of the discussion the Republicans would sustain the Speaker. All linst is necessary is for them to muster their quorum, and then the Democrata, deprived of their former right to fillbuster, can accomplish nothing, either by voting or by abstaining from voting, as, by the latter course, they could not prevent a quorum, all the Republicans being present, operating under general parliamentary law, which does not admit of dilatory motives except to a very limited extent.

does not admit of dilatory motives except to a very limited extent.

A report from the Committee on Bules, embodying the old rules, perhaps with a radical modification of freedom to make dilatory motions, could then be easily adopted. Free discussion, probably lasting several days, would be permitted, but with the new rules once in force the power of the crank and protessional objector and filibusterer.

would be at an end, and the majority, al-ways taking care to keep a quorum at hand, could fight through any legislation it de-

Nobody appears to dispute that Reed' both on account of his ability, experience and cunning as a parliamentarian, and also his well-known position in regard to the abuse of dilatory motions, and the rules which should govern a new Congress previous to the adoption of new rules, is the fittest person to meet the exigency from the standpoint of the Speaker, and even his great resources might be taxed to the utmost.

LIGHTNER.

A SURPRISE IN STORE.

The President Thinking of a New Candidate for the Supreme Bench-Judge Mc-Crary, of Iows, Indiana and Minsouri, the Man.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. WASHINGTON, November 15 .- President Harrison is said to be preparing a surprise for the numerous candidates for the vacant Supreme Court Judgeship and their friends. It is learned to-day, on the authority of a Senator, that the man whom the President really desires to appoint as the successor of Stanley Matthews is George W. McCrary, formerly of Iowa. Judge McCrary was a member of the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, cretary of War in the Cabinet of President Hayes, and United States Circuit Judge in Iowa. He resigned the latter place, to which he was appointed by President Hayes, to become the attorney of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad

with headquarters in Kansas City. For the past three weeks some very earnest work has been done in Judge Mo-Crary's behalf, and some of the strongest and most influential men in the West, backed up by friends in Washington, have been urging his claims upon the President. It is a fact not generally known, that aside from his other elements of strength, McCrary has the honor of being a native of Indiana. He was born at Evansville 54 years ago, but has been a resident of Iowa nearly all his life.

It is said that President Harrison feels yery favorable to this new candidate and

nearly all his life.

It is said that President Harrison feels very favorable to this new candidate, and that if he can see his way clear to do so, he will certainly appoint him. There is but one obstacle in the way of such action, and that is the fact that Justice Miller is also a resident of Iowa. It is believed by Mo-Crary's friends, however, that Mr. Miller, having reached the age of retirement and being in poor health of late, is preparing to leave the bench. It is also said that Justice Miller would be all the more ready to retire if he knew that McCrary was to be his successor. Such an arrangement would give the President an opportunity to make two appointments at once.

McCrary's appointment is not contingent upon Miller's retirement, however, as Judge McCrary has been a citizen of Missouri since leaving the bench, a section that would be greatly pleased to be honered with a Supreme Court Judgeship. McCrary's friends are very confident that, together with the friendship of the President and the very strong backing of influential Republicans, their candidate will win.

WANAMAKER AND HIS RETREAT.

How the Postmaster General Keeps Bimself to Himself. WASHINGTON, November 15. - Post-master General Wanamaker is constantly surprising the officials of the Postoffice De nest by his original and anique for transacting business. His latest is this: He has taken possession of a room way up. in a corner of the attie story of the department building. This is known as "Wansmaker's retreat" by the few officials in the department who are aware of its existence. For the most part the employes do not know that there is such a room, an as for the visitors, when they come to the department and are told that Mr. Wanamaker is out, they suppose that means ont of the building. The wide open door of this office tends to confirm this impression, and so they depart without asking any further

In the meanwhile, the Postmaster Ger eral is in his den, upstairs, and here come, one after another, as they receive the sum-mons, the officials of the department to call upon their chief.

A SNUB FOR JEFF DAVIS.

Secretary Tracy Obliges Him to be Set Aside for the Marine Band. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE

WASHINGTON, November 15 .- Order were issued to-day by the Secretary of the Navy detailing the Marine Band to go to Fayetteville, N. C., to assist in the forthcoming centennial celebration of the ratification by the Tarbeel State of the Federal Constitution. It was proposed some time ago that this action should be taken, but the fact became known that Jefferson Davis was to deliver the oration, and this deterred

the Secretary of the Navy from giving a definite order.

Finally, however, the objection reached the managers of the proposed anniversary exercises, and they undertook to eliminate Jeff Davis from the programme. In this they were successful, and the vacant posi-tion of orator was tendered Senator Vance, after which there was no further trouble about obtaining the Marine Band. Senator Ransom was useful to his constitutents in this matter, but it is said the friends of Davis are furious at his being set aside.

TRASH TO THROW AWAY.

A General Housecleaning of the Departments Soon to Take Place. WASHINGTON, November 15,-Reports are being submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the various chiefs of bureaus of that department, giving information relative to the amount of stored documents, papers, vouchers, receipts, etc., in their respective files that can be destroyed without injuring the interests of the Govern-This is in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress passed a year or so ago, calling for statistics on which to base some remedial legislation It is known that in the Tressury Depart ment there are many much needed rooms occupied by these really useless files, that can be dispensed with as well as not. In the office of the Third Auditor alone there can be dispensed with as well as not. In the office of the Third Auditor alone there are four large rooms that are filled with worthless papers. This is but a sample, and in the crowded condition of the Treasury Department it is highly important that there should be a general house cleaning. The report from the Bureau of Internal Revenue shows that in that office there are 10,112 cubic feet of paper, amounting to 150 tons, that can be destroyed without any danger. These consist mainly of stub books of revenue officers, containing records of stamps issued. The accounts of these officers are all closed, and this material is just so much dead weight.

The act referred to included all of the ex-

entive departmens, and as soon as the re-ports are made to Congress a committee con-sisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House will consider methods by which this vast mass of paper may be removed from the room it now occupies.

thing to say about overworked

A Scheme to Build a Bridge From Thirty-Fourth Street. S. S., to Mt. Airy.

WM. D. WEST BACKING IT.

Chief Bigelow Thinks It Would Pay. and Also Benefit the Park.

WORK ON THE LATTER TO BEGIN.

Ordinance to be Introduced to Locate Croghan Boulevard-An Inspection of All the Parks in the Country to be Made-A Red-Hot Discussion in Councils About Free Bridges-Mr. Robertson Strikes n. Snug-His Rider to the Option Reseintion Would Not Wash-A Landscape Gare dener to be Employed.

William D. West, the well-known Southsider, wants to build a bridge to connect Brownstown with the new Schenley Park. Chief Bigelow is about to visit all the parks in the country to get pointers about Pittsburg's new breathing spot. A stormy diseussion was one phase of the reception given Mrs. Schenley's gift by Councils yesterday.

A new vehicle and foot bridge from Brownstown to Mount Airy, is the latest scheme in connection with the Schenley Park. A number of Southside capitalists

are interested in the idea, and it is probable that it will be a go. Yesterday, W. D. West, the well-known grocer and real estate dealer of Carson street, called on Chief Bigelow and wanted the latter's opinion as to the feasibility of the plan. Mr. West's idea is to construct the bridge from a point on Thirty-fourth street and run it clear up to the park. This would locate the bridge about 1,000 feet on the other side of the Jones & Laughlin bridge, which does not

permit of vehicle travel. THE CHIEF'S IDEAS. Chief Bigelow told Mr. West that the better plan would be to have the bridge strike Second avenue about Laughlin's station. Mr. West thought it would be better to land the bridge on Sylvan avenue and said he would work the matter up. In this

state the scheme now stands. In speaking of it last night Chief Bigelow said:
"I think that such a bridge as the one suggested by Mr. West would be a good thing, not only for the Southside people, but for the park as well. We need an en built it will give the Southaiders an easy way of getting to Mount Airy. The br from Thirtieth street is only for fost par pers, and will not land people now the park. Mr. West thought it would be a good idea to have the bridge run up into the park, but I think the better plan would be to build it to Second avenue only. If it is built I think it will certainly pay." "What will be the first thing to be done about the park new that Councils have ac-

cepted Mrs. Schenley's gift?" ELABORATE PLANS. "Well, I will immediately get to work, and have a correct topographical survey of the ground made. Then we will have to put it in first class condition. I intend to have a capable landscape gardener to go over the ground with me and make place about fixing it up. Then the roads must be laid out, walks and bridle paths surveyed. This will occupy the greater part of the first year. I will visit all the large parks in

the country and familiarize myself with the way they are laid out. "Everything will, of course, depend on how much money Conneils will give us to do the work. When this is settled the work will go shead until we have one of the finest parks in the United States. The lakes will be an important feature, and they will be stocked with swans, ducks, etc. In a short time I will have introduced into Councils an ordinance locating Croghan boulevard. This will be the main entrace boulevard. This will be the main entrance, and will run off Fifth avenue about 300 feet west of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, The drive and walk will be 120 feet wide.

A FINE STONE BRIDGE. As THE DISPATCH has stated before, we will cross Boundary street and the Junction Railroad by a magnificent stone bridge, with the entrance gate on the other side of the structure.

"Some time in the near future there will be a bridge thrown across about at the lower end of Oakland avenue. I think we can arrange to have conveyances to take the people to and through the park for a small charge. As I said before, everything depends upon what Councils will do. If we get enough money there will not be a prettier spot in the world. We have no money now to do anything, but I think Councils will do the square thing. It was stated in a speech at the meeting of Coun-cils this afternoon, that it would cost the poor man 30 cents to take a trip to the park from the city. This is not true. It will cost but 5 cents via either the Fifth Avenue Traction Road or the Second Avenue Riestric Line. The fare on the former is 5 cents to Oakland, and a few minutes' waik will bring one to the park."

THE OPTION ACCEPTED.

Councils Agree to Bay the Other 100 Acres From Mrs. Schenley-A Stormy Session

and Much Talking. Schenley Park is now an assured and corbeen compiled with and the deed to the property having been formally passented to Pittsburg's Councils and by them gratefully accepted in joint session. Resolutions breathing thanks to Mrs. Mary E. Schenley have diso been put upon record. Now all

have slao been put upon record. Now all that remains to be done is to proceed to tone down 300 acres of naturally beautiful land into a gennine park patterned after Central, of New York, Druid Hill, of Baltimore, or Fairmount, of Philadelphia. With that the future must deal.

The proceedings of the joint session in accepting the great gift were slightly marred by the action of Mr. A. C. Robertson in attempting to tack a free bridge rider on to the ordinance of acceptance, which provoked a rather stormy discussion, a considerable amount of sarcasm and delayed the session beyond reasonable limits. Various apologies for the occurrence were made, none of which seemed to particularly impress the author of the rumpus.

The meeting of Councils was haid in joint